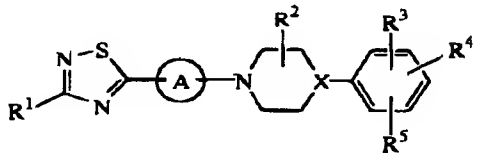
Amendments to the Claims:

1. (Previously Amended) A compound of formula (I),



(I),

the *N*-oxide forms, the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts and stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, wherein

X is N;

R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, C_{1-6}alkylthio, amino, mono- or di(C_{1-6}alkyl)amino, Ar^1, Ar^1NH-, C_{3-6}cycloalkyl, hydroxymethyl or benzyloxymethyl;

R^2 is hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, amino, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di(C_{1-6}alkyl)amino, C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonylamino, hydroxy or C_{1-6}alkyloxy;

R^3, R^4 and R^5 are each independently selected from hydrogen, halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, trifluoromethyl, nitro, amino, cyano, azido, C_{1-6}alkyloxyC_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkylthio, C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl or Het^1;

 is Ar^2 or Het^2;

Ar^1 is phenyl; phenyl substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents each independently selected from halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, trihalomethyl, amino or nitro;

Ar^2 is  ;  substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents each independently selected from halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, trihalomethyl, amino or nitro;

Het^1 is a monocyclic heterocycle selected from oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, thiadiazolyl or oxazolinyl; and each monocyclic heterocycle may optionally be substituted on a carbon atom with C_{1-4}alkyl; and

Het^2 is a monocyclic heterocycle selected from thiadiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl or pyrazinyl; and each monocyclic heterocycle may optionally be substituted on a carbon atom with 1 or 2 substituents each independently selected from halo, C_{1-4}alkyl, C_{1-4}alkyloxy, nitro or trifluoromethyl.

2. (Previously Amended) A compound according to claim 1 wherein R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, amino or di(C_{1-6}alkyl)amino; R^2 is hydrogen; R^3, R^4 and R^5 are each independently selected from hydrogen, halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, trifluoromethyl, nitro or C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl.

3. (Previously Amended) A compound according to claim 1 wherein R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-4}alkyl or di(C_{1-4}alkyl)amino; R^2 is hydrogen; R^3, R^4 and R^5 are each independently selected from hydrogen, halo, C_{1-4}alkyl, C_{1-4}alkyloxy or trifluoromethyl; and the bivalent radical —(A)— is Ar^2 or Het^2 wherein Ar^2 is phenyl and Het^2 is thiadiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl or pyrazinyl.

4. (Previously Amended) A compound according to claim 1 wherein R^1 is methyl, R^2 is hydrogen, R^3 and R^4 are hydrogen and R^5 is trifluoromethyl.

5. (Currently Amended) A compound according to claim 1 wherein the compound is
1-[4-(3-methyl-1,2,4-thiadiazol-5-yl)phenyl]-4-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-piperazine;
or
1-[5-(3-methyl-1,2,4-thiadiazol-5-yl)-2-pyridinyl]-4-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-piperazine; a stereoisomeric form, ~~or~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt, or an N-oxide thereof.

6. (Previously Amended) A composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and as active ingredient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in claim 1.

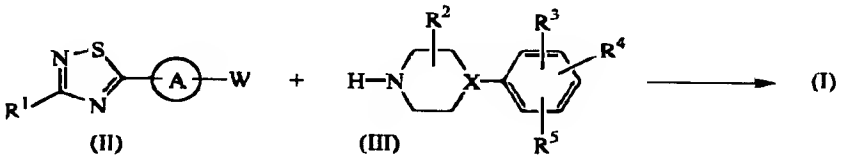
7. (Previously Cancelled).

8. (Previously Cancelled).

9. (Previously Cancelled).

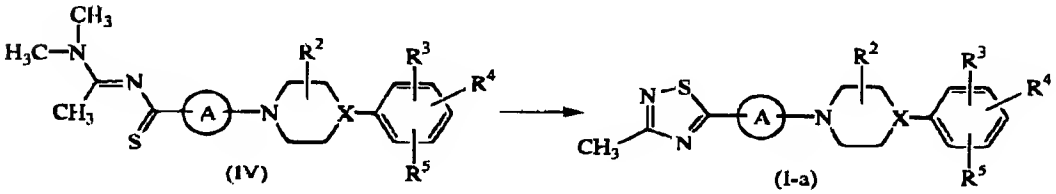
10. (Currently Amended) A process of preparing a compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein

a) an intermediate of formula (II) is reacted with an intermediate of formula (III) in a reaction-inert solvent and, optionally in the presence of a suitable base;



(II) (III) (I)

b) an intermediate of formula (IV) is treated with hydroxylamino-O-sulfonic acid in a reaction-inert solvent, in the presence of a suitable base, thereby yielding compounds of formula (I-a), defined as compounds of formula (I) wherein R^1 is methyl;

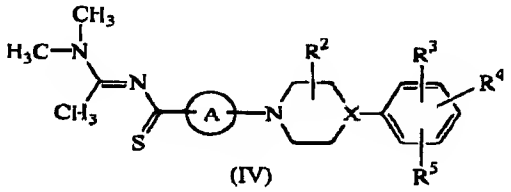


(IV) (I-a)

wherein in the above reaction schemes the radicals X, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5 and are as defined in claim 1, and W is an appropriate leaving group;

c) or, a compound of formula (I) is converted into another compound of formula (I) by art-known group transformation reactions; or if desired; a compound of formula (I) is converted into a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt, or conversely, an acid addition salt of a compound of formula (I) is converted into a free base form with alkali; and, if desired, preparing stereochemically isomeric forms thereof.

11. A compound of formula (IV),

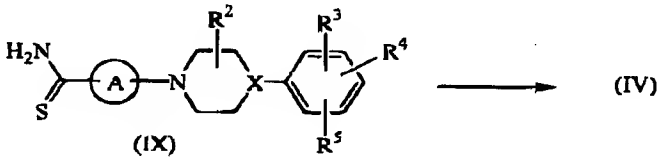


(IV)

an acid addition salt, a *N*-oxide form or a stereochemically isomeric form thereof, wherein X, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5 and the bivalent radical —(A)— are as defined in claim 1.

12. (Currently Amended) A process of preparing a compound of formula (IV) as claimed in claim ~~10~~11, wherein

a) an intermediate of formula (IX) is treated with *N,N*-dimethylacetamide dimethyl acetal in a reaction-inert solvent, thereby yielding a compound of formula (IV);



(IX) (IV)

b) or, a compound of formula (IV) is converted into another compound of formula (IV) by art-known group transformation reactions; or if desired; a compound of formula (IV) is converted into an acid addition salt, or conversely, an acid addition salt of a compound of formula (IV) is converted into a free base form with alkali; and, if desired, preparing stereochemically isomeric forms thereof.

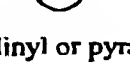
13. A method of treating angiogenesis dependent disorders comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of claim 1.

14. A method of treating angiogenesis dependent disorders comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of claim 2.

15. A method of treating angiogenesis dependent disorders comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of claim 3.

16. A method of treating angiogenesis dependent disorders comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of claim 4.

17. A method of treating angiogenesis dependent disorders comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of claim 5.

18. (Previously Amended) A compound according to claim 2 wherein R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-4}alkyl or di(C_{1-4}alkyl)amino; R^2 is hydrogen; R^3, R^4 and R^5 are each independently selected from hydrogen, halo, C_{1-4}alkyl, C_{1-4}alkyloxy or trifluoromethyl; and the bivalent radical  is Ar^2 or Het^2 wherein Ar^2 is phenyl and Het^2 is thiadiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl or pyrazinyl.

19. (Previously Amended) A compound according to claim 2 wherein R^1 is methyl, R^2 is hydrogen, R^3 and R^4 are hydrogen and R^5 is trifluoromethyl.

20. (Previously Amended) A compound according to claim 3 wherein R^1 is methyl, R^2 is hydrogen, R^3 and R^4 are hydrogen and R^5 is trifluoromethyl.

21-37. (Cancelled).

38. (Currently Amended) A method of treating angiogenesis dependent disorders comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of

1-[4-(3-methyl-1,2,4-thiadiazol-5-yl)phenyl]-4-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-piperazine; or

1-[5-(3-methyl-1,2,4-thiadiazol-5-yl)-2-pyridinyl]-4-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-piperazine; a stereoisomeric form, ~~or~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt, or an N-oxide thereof.